

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

And Law Reporter for the Supreme & Provincial Courts of China & Japan

VOL. V SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1869. No. 114

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NOTIFICATIONS

H. B. M. Supreme Court.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME
COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Shanghai, 4th March, 1869.

Re: C. TREASURE JONES.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of Mr. W. H. TAPP, one of the creditors who have proved their debts in the bankruptcy of C. TREASURE JONES, who was adjudged bankrupt on the 15th day of May 1867, the Court ordered that a meeting of creditors for the election and appointment of a creditors' assignee be held. A meeting of creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held, at the Supreme Court at Shanghai, for the purpose aforesaid, on Saturday, the 13th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME
COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

IN THE COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

In the matter of the British Barque "Faithful."

Shanghai, 19th February, 1869.

WHEREAS a cause of Bottomry has been instituted in the Court of Vice Admiralty at Shanghai on behalf of PETER GEORGE PLACITO GABAIN and WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Merchants at Ningpo, trading under the Firm name of ROBERTSON & Co., against the British Barque or Vessel called the *Faithful*, her tackle, apparel, freight and furniture now lying at the Port of Ningpo under arrest by virtue of a Warrant issued from the said Court, this is to give notice to all persons having or claiming to have any right, title or interest in said Barque, her freight, tackle, apparel and furniture, that if an appearance in the said cause be not entered in the Registry of the said Court within six days from the date hereof, the Judge of the said Court will proceed to make such order on the premises as to him shall seem right.

Prussian Consulate General.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DER Concurs über die Firma A. ALISCH & Co. in Tientsin ist durch Vertheilung beendet.
Shanghai, den 18ten February, 1869.
Königlich Preussisches General Consulat.
TETTENBORN.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A FOU-TCHEOU (FOOCHOW).

AVIS.

PAR décret impérial en date du 21 Novembre 1868, le Consulat de France à Ning-Po a été transféré à Fou-tcheou; et ce nouveau poste, avec les agences consulaires de Formose et d'Amoy qui en dépendent, a été détaché du Consulat Général de Shang-hai, dont il demeure désormais indépendant.

Le Consul de France a Fou-tcheou.

G. EUG. SIMON.

NOTICE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAH has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

FRANJEE, HORMUSJEE & Co.

Shanghai, 6th March, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

At Shanghai the 10th day of Feby., A.D. 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HARRY ALONZO HOLCOMB, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon Creditors' Petition, by the United States Consulate General.

W. CHESHIRE.

13, Foochow Road.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HANSON WRIGHT is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GLOVER, DOW & Co.

Shanghai, 12th January, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK PEDDER in our firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 31st December, 1868.

MR. FRANCIS CHOMLEY is a partner in our firm, which from this date will be conducted under the name of BROWN & Co.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 1st January, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between THOMAS BLAKE GLOVER, FRANCIS A. GROOM, EDWARD HARRISON, and RYLE HOLME, under the Firm of GLOVER & Co., of Japan and Shanghai, ceases this day by efflux of time. The business in Shanghai will be conducted on and after the 1st January 1869 under the style of GLOVER, DOW & Co., in which Firm FRANCIS A. GROOM and JAMES DOW will be partners.

GLOVER & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1869.

It is requested that only such communications as relate to Editorial matters be addressed to the Editor, and that they be sent not later than Friday.

Advertisements will be received till 10 a.m. on Saturday. No communications can be noticed unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

Supreme Court and Consular Gazette

SHANGHAI, MARCH 6TH, 1868.

H. M. S. *Salamis*, with Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, we are glad to learn, is about to proceed up the Yangtze as far as she can go with safety. Mr. Consul Swinhoe and a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce it is likely will accompany the expedition as far as possible, with a view, if practicable, of visiting the principal towns on the upper river. Of the importance of these centres of trade we are now enabled to speak with considerable certainty, two independent travellers, Mr. Wylie and Mr. Cooper, having traversed from east to west and from South to North respectively the great province of Szechuen. The local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was on Monday last made the medium for a public statement of Mr. Wylie's travels, interesting in many ways. Both travellers agree in their descriptions of this great central mart of Chungking foo, in Szechuen, as a place of enormous trade, and as being the great emporium of the commerce of Szechuen. Next in importance on the upper river seem to be Süchow, in Szechuen, at the confluence of the river Min, and Shashi, the mart of King chow foo, in Hupeh. Both likewise agree in their description of the tedious and dangerous nature of the voyage up to Chungking through the E-chang and other gorges; but to Mr. Wylie we are indebted for a detailed description of this part of the river. In the summer of 1861 these passages were traversed by Captain Blakiston, in company with a party of gentlemen well known in Shanghai, and to that expedition we are indebted for a detailed survey of the Great River, from the entrance to the Tung-ting lake to Pingshan, a town in the western portion of Szechuen.

Our recent information on the upper Yangtze is thus full; and we have been enabled to form a good estimate of the importance to foreign trade of opening the river. On the great point, however, of the practicability of the navigation we are still without really practical information. Of the navigability of the river to E-chang by steamers of the same description as those already employed in the Hankow trade there is no reasonable doubt; Captain Blakiston's soundings show no diminution in the depth of the water between Hankow and that point. Beyond E-chang, however, the river assumes a different aspect. No longer spread out into numerous channels does it meander through the rich alluvial soil, but on the contrary a precipitous gorge from 300 to 2,000 feet in depth, and sometimes reduced in width to from 150 to 200 yards is the sole discharging channel for the drainage of Szechuen and a large portion of Chinese Turkistan. Through these gorges the river flows so quickly as often to assume the character of a rapid; gurgling eddies and rocky shores threaten to destroy the frail native craft whose tracking line, often hauled laboriously along by

50 or 60 men, should part. Landslips from the precipices at either side have at various times within historic epochs threatened to close the passage. At one spot known to this day as the New Rapids two such slips occurred within the first centuries of the Christian era, and so blocked up the river with masses of rock as to call forth in the eleventh century an Imperial edict forbidding the navigation of this portion of the river during the winter months. But, as in China even rocks may be vested interests, this edict was sternly protested against by the neighbouring villages, whose principal livelihood was derived from the plunder of the the numerous wrecks which occurred in the rapids, and a compromise was the result. The bed of the river was partially cleared by removing some of the rocks at low water, enough being left to ensure some profit to the villagers.

Such is the passage to Chungking. We have as yet no soundings as to the least depth of water during the winter months, the native boats track close to shore, but there is every reason to believe from the narrowness of the channel and the quantities of water discharged that the average depth will be considerable. To navigate these rapids safely and successfully will be an engineering problem of considerable interest, and one which must be solved before we can obtain the full benefit of the opening of the upper ports. It is meanwhile of the utmost importance that an accurate survey should be made of the obstacles to be surmounted. For such a purpose the *Salamis* is probably unsuited, the old class of gunboats do not possess sufficient power to stem the current, probably one of the new double screw class would be found effective.

Too much importance cannot be ascribed to the study of the Chinese language by those foreigners who desire to understand the people and the institutions of the empire. The remark has often been made that as yet we have not pierced beyond the mere rind of the Chinese orange, and that the fruit still awaits the efforts of diligent explorers. Much of this ignorance is due to the fact that very few foreigners think it worth their while to devote the necessary labour to an examination of the instrument by which Chinese thought is not only expressed but limited. In these columns we have frequently enlarged upon the immediate advantages to be derived from a more extended acquaintance with Chinese on the part of foreigners. We have shewn how the compradore system with its congeners owe their overwhelming force to our ignorance, and how utterly powerless merchants are in the hands of their native agents. It is impossible to check a compradore's actions until too late, and we can only bless the good fortune that renders defalcations, misrepresentations as to securities for money, and such like, comparatively infrequent. But besides these material and obvious advantages the intelligent study of the language must be the first step towards understanding the people. To the philologist the history of a country is frequently a key to the history of the language. Thus, as we know from external sources that England was at first occupied by a Celtic race, that it subsequently

became a province of the Roman Empire, that Gothic tribes next obtained possession of it, that their sway was disputed by a Scandinavian people, and finally that the Normans conquered the country and for a time imposed their language on the nation, we can explain the existence of different elements—Celtic, Gothic and Classical—in the English tongue, which we to-day speak and write. In this way history acts as the handmaiden of philology, and we might perhaps in some measure do for Chinese what in the preceding sentence we have done for English. But on the other hand the historian is frequently no less indebted to the philologist. The language of a country is a living record of the history of the people. Thus to return to our former example, we might roughly construct a history of England out of the materials furnished by the language alone. We find that the oldest topical nomenclature is Celtic. We further discover that among the words of Celtic origin that have come down to us there are none connected with luxury, law or government. They are mostly low, burlesque or obscene words, and those that are not of this character refer to the implements used in the most menial occupations. Here, then, is a page of history which tells us clearly of the position occupied by the Celtic inhabitants at the time when the English language first took form. Turning to the Latin of the first period, or in other words to the traces left on the language by the Roman conquerors, we find two words only, and these used merely as terminals—namely the *castra* or *caeter* of Lancaster, Cirencester and other places, and the *coln* of Lincoln. But the former is a variation of *castra*, a camp, and the latter of *colonia*, a colony. The inference here is obvious, as also is the conclusion to be drawn from the predominant Gothic element in English, and the very partial Scandinavian element limited to the provincial dialects on the eastern seaboard. And finally the position occupied by the Norman conquerors is sufficiently indicated by the almost exclusive use of French words to express ideas connected with chivalry, hunting and personal luxury. And so also the moral character of a people is indelibly stamped upon the language. If we take for instance our English word *frank*, French *franc*, Italian *franco*, German *frank*, once the designation of a German tribe, we shall find how the physical freedom and moral qualities represented by that tribe came to be identified with the very name of the tribe itself. A converse instance equally valuable for our purpose is adduced by Trench. According to him the native language of Van Diemen's Land contains no less than four words to express the taking of human life, but not a single word to express the idea of love. Examples of this kind might be multiplied at pleasure. We pass, however, to the history of gradual mental progress imprinted upon a language. When a language is no longer comprehensive enough to include all the thoughts of a people, it is enlarged; when it is found too weak to bear the burden of thought imposed upon it, it is strengthened. If by means of internal or external evidence we can fix the period of accessions from without or extension from within, we have at once a history of the mental advancement of the people speaking the language.

Thus a language, by stereotyping the records of mental life, resembles a series of superimposed geological strata, wherein the history of animal and vegetable life is preserved throughout ages. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that a language is the embodiment of the mind of the nation by whom it has been constructed and used, hence it is not difficult to explain why two races speaking different tongues cannot harmonise with one another. In England it was not until the fusion of languages was almost if not entirely complete that the Saxon and Norman races found it possible to act together, to build up a common liberty and to found the English people. Here then in the Chinese language is a field unoccupied, yet we are convinced that it contains the secret which is to open up to us a philosophical view of Chinese character, and to throw light upon Chinese history, mental as well as political.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

February 25th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

The case of *REGINA versus MORTON* was called, but the defendant, who had told the usher that he did not intend to take any notice of the summons, not appearing, an order for his arrest was made. Just as the Court was in the act of rising the defendant came in, and in reply to the Court as to the cause of his detention said he went by the ship's time. The defendant then made application to have the present case postponed until after the hearing of the appeal in the case the previous day, which he now begged to give notice of. Defendant's application being refused he became insolent, and being ordered by the Magistrate to stand in the dock refused to enter it, and was committed to gaol. During the day Mr. Eames applied to the Court to hear the case, as the defendant was contrite and desired to apologize, which being assented to, the defendant from the dock apologized for his previous behaviour, after which, at the request of Mr. Eames, on whose application the prisoner was allowed to sit, the hearing of the case was entered into.

Mr. Tapp, on behalf of H. M.'s Consul, prosecuted, and saw the summons was taken out under sec. 159 of the Merchant Shipping Act, for carrying his mate, to sea without shipping him before the proper authorities.

A. B. Roys, sworn:—examined by Mr. Tapp. I joined the *Sarah Marsh* in Suke, Vancouver's Island, which is about 28 miles from Victoria. I was engaged in Victoria by the Captain. There is a collector of customs there, but I was not brought before him. He assigned no reason for not doing so, but said that the articles could be signed on board, which I did. The second mate was witness.

To Mr. Eames.—There were two ways of getting to Victoria; the one by water, in an ordinary boat, and the other by trails or paths. When I joined the ship it took me nine hours to get to her. I did not see the Captain again till he came on board, fourteen days afterwards. He asked me if I liked the ship, and I said yes.

To the Court:—He told me that the cause of his delay was a demurrage claim.

The defendant was fined £5 and costs.

March 3rd, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Mr. Medhurst occupied a seat on the Bench, and Mr. Harvey, the Consular Accountant, was in attendance.

REGINA v. TOOTAL.

In reply to the Bench the defendant said that he had registered himself in 1860, but not this year. Defendant further stated that though he was perfectly well aware that he would be compelled to pay the fine, he appeared in Court that it might be a matter of record against what he considered an unjust and unconstitutional proceeding.

The defendant also stated that he thought it was customary to send round and collect taxes.

The Consul said that in order to give greater facility for registration, a notice had been published that per-

sonal attendance was not requisite, and that the sending of the registration fee alone was sufficient.

His Worship fined the defendant \$10 and costs.

Mr. Tootal wished to know if he could appeal. The magistrate said that in criminal cases no appeal lay as of right, but that he would be happy, if applied to, to state a case—only he might assure the defendant beforehand it would be futile, as the language of the Order in Council was explicit, and the Chief Judge had himself similarly decided the same class of cases last year.

• REGINA v. DAVID REID.

Defendant did not appear.

REGINA v. GORE BOOTH.

Defendant did not appear. His Worship said it did not sufficiently appear whether the summons had ever reached Mr. Reid; the order made in this case would be subject to what might turn out to have been the fact on this point; meantime, fined \$10 and costs.

H. B. M. SUMMARY COURT.

March 4th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

MILLS v. COLLETTE.

Claim for \$14, due on two promissory notes.

Plaintiff, sworn:—I am the proprietor of the "Boar's Head." I produce two promissory notes for the amount claimed, both of which are dated the 19th January 1869; the one payable in 6 days, the other in 21 days after date; the signatures are the defendant's: I had previous transactions with him and know his signature. Payment has been applied for ineffectually by my agent; defendant has not yet paid.

George Pusey, sworn:—I am employed by Mr. Mills. I saw defendant sign the promissory notes. I applied by Mr. Mill's instructions for payment, but was not paid; the last time I applied he threw the notes at my feet and said he would not pay, as he did not live in the settlement. Judgment for the Plaintiff with costs.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

March 1st, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Henry Gray, seaman belonging to the *Titania*, was charged by the chief officer with disorderly conduct and with using threatening and abusive language. The prisoner stated that going aft to enquire for the steward the mate abused him and pushed him forward without assigning any reason. The prosecutor stated that the prisoner's conduct was so violent that he was obliged to send for the police to have him arrested. As the prisoner was in confinement all Sunday and the following night he was dismissed with a caution.

Allen, seaman belonging to the *Annie Bragington*, who was put on board in the morning after suffering a month's imprisonment for refusal of duty, was charged again with continued refusal. The prisoner was sent back to gaol for another month.

March 2nd, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

John Riley, seaman belonging to the *Lady Louisa*, was charged with assault.

John Campbell, sworn:—I am chief officer. The prisoner is on the articles as ordinary seaman. I joined the ship only four days ago. Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock I was in my cabin when the prisoner came and sat down alongside of me, saying he had something to say to me. I desired him to stand, but he refused, and took off his clothes to fight me. I told the steward not to interfere and escaped on deck, when I had the prisoner removed by some of the men. I have a bad leg and he crushed it against the wall. He created a great disturbance. I believe he was quite sober. Afterwards, when sitting on the poop, a similar occurrence took place. I had him put in irons as there was no boat alongside whereby to send for the police. He broke from the irons and came on deck and kicked me twice in the groin. My leg is swollen very badly from two other kicks I received on it from him. He also swore he would take my life. I can't go in the ship with him. This morning instead of being sorry for his conduct, he expressed his regret that he had not given me more.

Duncan Campbell and Joseph Richards, seamen, corroborated the above testimony. Both witnesses were

confident that the prisoner was sober. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

March 4th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Two seamen belonging to the *Newcastle* were charged with being drunk and incapable. It being their first offence they were dismissed with a caution.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the 26th ultimo at the Central Police Station before Judge Goodwin on the bodies of GEORGE ROSS and WILLIAM SMITH, who were found dead in the cabin of the lorcha *Fu-shun*, that morning.

Messrs William Harvie, Thomas Marshall and William Jaffrey were sworn as a Jury, when the following evidence was given.

William Fowler: I am Inspector of Police. I recognize the bodies as those of George Ross and William Smith, both of whom I knew. I assisted in their removal from the lorcha which was lying off the French Police station. I was first informed of the matter by Mr. Twigg, about 11 a.m. When I went on board I looked in the hatch and saw a Chinaman perfectly naked lying on his back at the bottom of the ladder. He was quite dead. I found on further examination two foreigners on the opposite side lying together, both of whom were dead. I found a stove which was upturned at the bottom of the ladder. I think that the Chinaman's clothes must have fallen out of the bunk which was near the stove and taken fire, and that the Chinaman in getting up must have upset it. There was only one slight mark on his body. I found pieces of charcoal and coal laying about. The bed clothes of the foreigners were undisturbed. There was a bottle of gin partly full in the cabin.

JOHN NIEMER.—I am a Bremen subject, and am master of the lorcha *Warrior*. My vessel was lying in the same tier with the *Fu-shun*. At about 7 o'clock this morning I saw a volume of smoke coming out of the Captain's cabin, and immediately heard some one sing out "Are you going to burn all the boats." When I went on board I was told two men were dead.

DELPHINE LOHMANN, examined: I am Captain of a schooner. The *Fu-shun* was lying alongside me. I went on board this morning about 6 o'clock as I saw she was on fire. It took an hour to put it out, after which I went into the cabin and found the Chinaman lying on the floor naked. He had burns on the leg and arm. I saw none of the crew until the fire was nearly out, when they assisted. When I first went on board no one was on deck.

Dr. JOHNSON, examined:—I made an examination of the bodies. The examination was merely external, but the appearances they presented clearly indicate that death was caused by asphyxia; the characteristics of which are pale colour, purple lips, a staring and bright expression of the eyes, with dilated pupils, and natural posture of the body with easy flexibility of the limbs; all of which signs were apparent on both bodies. I think that death was the result of inhaling the fumes of charcoal and coal gas.

The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of accidental death by suffocation.

RACE CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of the Race Club was held on the 3rd inst., at the Shanghai Club. About 45 members attended. Mr. C. J. KING occupied the chair, and stated that the meeting this year was held later than customary owing to the desire expressed of having Sir E. Hornby present, but he had been detained at the south longer than was anticipated; in his absence the Chairman desired to call the attention of the meeting to the falling off in the number of subscribers, which was a sure indication that their position was becoming worse, and would probably become daily more so, unless some means were devised to increase the number of subscribers, which he considered could easily be effected by reducing the subscription from Taels 15 to Taels 10.

Mr. BAYNE next read the minutes of the last meeting, held on the 10th February, which, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Carter, seconded by Mr. Meller, was passed, the item of Taels 790.75 for ex-

penses, however, provoking some debate; they were by the Chairman satisfactorily shown to have been necessarily incurred for stabling, coffee, &c.

The accounts showed a balance to the Club's credit of Taels 779, out of which Tls. 550 is due for interest to February 1869.

The CHAIRMAN again reverted to the question of subscription. It was a purely financial one, whether they would be likely to raise a larger sum of money by charging a less rate. If the reduction were made, they would want 90 additional subscribers to put them in the position they now are.

Mr. DUNN thought that if it were necessary to enlist the sympathy of the public by reducing the amount of subscription it would also tend to the same purpose if the riding weight were raised to 10 stone, on a pony of 12 hands, and with that view proposed that the weight be in future 10 stone, which was seconded by Mr. Haslam and passed.

Mr. TAPP considered that the weight should be 11 stone at once, so that there would be no doubt of the pony's breaking down, besides which he (Mr. T.) would then be able to have a good chance next meeting. Mr. T's riding weight is 8st. 7lb.

Mr. C. E. CARTER thought that the decrease in the amount of the subscription fee would not increase the number of subscribers; that in fact anyone taking the remotest interest in the races would gladly subscribe the Taels 15.

Mr. FORBES considered that an increase to their income would be gained if a charge was made on those who avail themselves of the course as a promenade.

Another member was of opinion that if Mr. Forbes' suggestion was put in practice only additional expense would be entailed, as it would be necessary to employ an additional keeper and erect notices of "trespass," "man traps," &c., which would not look very well.

Mr. CARTER then proposed as an amendment to the original proposition of Mr. Dunn that the weight be increased 2 lbs. per inch, instead of 4 lbs. which was seconded by Mr. Meller and passed.

The CHAIRMAN thought that such an important consideration as the change of weight should be deferred for a more numerous meeting. This evoked some controversy, opinions being expressed that an increase in the number of riders would diminish the number of ponies, as the extra weight would crush them. Mr. Dunn said he was willing that his proposition be withdrawn, as also the amendment, and stated that he had a precedent for expressing this wish, in as much as Judge Hornby was accustomed to call back as many resolutions as he pleased after they were agreed to.

Mr. F. KING then proposed and Mr. Forbes seconded that the resolution and amendment as to weight be expunged, and that a meeting be called for Saturday to consider the question of weight, which was carried.

The following gentlemen were elected as committee for the ensuing year: Sir E. Hornby, Messrs Dallas, King, Medhurst, McDouall, Hitch and Hannen.

After votes of thanks to the Chairman and to Mr. Bayne, Secretary, the meeting separated.

THE SHANGHAI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The want of a public library of reference has long been felt in Shanghai, but the difficulties attendant on the collection of suitable books have so far discouraged any serious attempt to meet the requirements of the community.

These difficulties, however, seem about to disappear. The approaching departure of Mr. A. Wylie from Shanghai places within our reach the valuable library which he has accumulated during his many years of

scholarly research, and which comprises nearly every important work on the language, geography, history and religion of China. This collection is offered to us for an amount which competent judges consider below the cost of the volumes, if purchased separately, besides which there are many rare books among the number which we might be otherwise unable to buy at any price.

The undersigned would strongly urge the importance of securing this collection for Shanghai, not only for its special and intrinsic value, but as the nucleus for a public library, so favorable an opportunity to create which may be long in recurring.

The amount of money needed for the purpose, though not large, is beyond the limited means of the Asiatic Society, but they confidently appeal to the public for co-operation and assistance. For their own part they offer to charge themselves with the care and management of the books, and to give the public the use of their own valuable collection. This is annually increased by the publications of the various literary and scientific bodies with whom the Society exchanges journals, and it would so far supplement the Wylie library as to need only a small sum to complete the acquisition of all printed books on China.

The special aim of this scheme is the creation of a public repository for every book or paper illustrative of the study of China and the Chinese. So far, however, as funds admit, it is proposed to collect useful books regarding the neighboring countries of ultra-Gaugetic Asia, and to add such scientific, philosophical and historical works as will make the library valuable to the more general reader or student. It is believed that the library, once fairly started, will never fail to obtain active support from our own community, while it may also rely to some extent on the known liberality of governments to similar undertakings.

The basis on which subscriptions are solicited is briefly as follows:—

All the money so obtained is to be applied to the purchase of books to form a public library, the property in which will be vested in Trustees under a deed specifying the general conditions of the foundation.

It is proposed to make the Council for the time being of the Asiatic Society the Trustees under the deed—the Society on their part undertaking to provide suitable rooms and a librarian.

Should the Asiatic Society lapse, or be unable or unwilling to continue the management of the Library, the trust to pass from their Council to the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Prussia, and the United States, and the Commissioner of Customs, a majority of whom will nominate new Trustees with power to make the necessary arrangements in the interest of the Shanghai community.

The entire management of the library will be in the hands of the Trustees. It will however be obligatory on them, save in exceptional cases, to open the library for at least four hours every week, and to allow books to be borrowed by respectable residents or visitors under such restrictions as may be needed to prevent property from being damaged or lost.

Should sufficient subscriptions be obtained it will be possible to open the library to the public early in May of this year.

F. B. FORBES,	} Committee of the Council of North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
W. H. MEDHURST,	
A. NICHIE,	
F. B. JOHNSON.	

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The P. & O. Steamer *Ganges*, arrived on the 4th inst., with the London Mail of January 15th, two days in advance of her time. She brings telegrams to the 7th ult., of which the following is a summary.

GREAT BRITAIN.—London, 29th Jan.—Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made a speech in which he promised the most rigid economy in every operation of the Government, in order to lighten taxation. The Prospectus of the British Indian Telegraph Company for making a line between Suez and Bombay has been issued. Viscount North has accepted the Chairmanship of the French Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company. 30th Jan.—Mr Ripley, the newly elected member of Parliament for Bradford, had been

unseated. The petitions against the elections of the members of Parliament for Carlow and Athlone have been withdrawn. The indictment against the Directors of Messrs. Overend, Gurney and Co., has been removed to the Court of Queen's Bench. (No date.)—Most disastrous gales have occurred in England, causing immense loss of shipping and property. Government has in contemplation a reduction to the extent of 10,000 men of the troops in the Colonies, India excluded. The election at Belfast has been declared to be valid. Heavy floods have occurred both in England and Ireland. 30th Jany.—Judgment in the case of Phillips *versus* Eyre has been given in favor of Eyre. 4th Feby.—The Government has refused the petition of the Irish Bishop in favor of instituting an Irish Convocation. Colonel Henderson has been appointed the Chief Commissioner of the London Police, in succession to Sir Richard Mayne. The Shares of the British Indian Telegraph Company have all been allotted. Constantinople, 5th Feby.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Alexandria. Manifesto has been issued by the Irish Bishops inviting the counsel and co-operation of the Laity. Sir Arthur Guinness has been unseated for Dublin, and Mr Phipps for Westbury. It is stated that the health of the Queen will prevent her opening Parliament in person.

THE CONTINENT.—London, 28th Jany.—The Emperor of Russia has strongly recommended a conciliatory reply on the part of Greece. Latest advices from Spain state that the Diplomatic body at Madrid has protested against the insult offered to the Papal Nuncio, and that the provisional Government has expressed its regret. Advices from Berlin state that the Prussian Chambers have sanctioned the confiscation of the property of the King of Hanover. Count Walewski, who is the bearer of the Protocol of the Paris Conference, as also of a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, has arrived at Athens. The belief is increasing that Greece will adhere to the Declaration, in consequence of Russia advising adhesion to it. 4th Feby.—Latest intelligence from Algeria states that a battle has taken place in which 1,200 French soldiers completely defeated 2,800 Natives. The French troops are now pursuing them. Latest advices from Spain state that the Carlists had arrived at Saragossa. Telegrams from Saint Petersburg, of yesterday's date, state that an Imperial Ukase has been issued authorizing a private company to commence levelling for a Railway between Orel and the Caspian Sea. Advices from Berlin state that the Prussian diet has sanctioned the confiscation of the property of the Elector of Hesse. Latest telegrams from Spain state that Protestant services have taken place in Madrid, and great manifestations been made in favor of religious liberty. General Prim has declared that freedom of worship in Spain is now an accomplished fact. Other questions have been referred to the Cortes. The Greek Ministry has resigned. Further fighting has taken place in Algeria. London, 6th Feby.—Latest advices from Paris announce the death of the Marquis de Moustier. London, 7th Feby.—Advices from Constantinople of to-day's date state that the Ministerial Crisis continues at Athens. The Greek Ministry which had been formed, immediately afterwards broke up. The Sublime Porte has made a further allowance of eight days for Greece to reply to the Protocol of the Paris Conference.

AMERICA.—Advices from Washington, of date 30th January, state that Congress has resolved upon an amendment of the Constitution in order to prohibit the denial of the suffrage on account of race or colour. The votes were 147 in favor and 42 against.

COMMERCIAL.—3rd Feby.—Liverpool cotton market very firm. Fair Dhollera, 9½. 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, 9s. 1½d. 8½ lbs 10s. 9d. 40s. Twist, 1s. 3d.

GENERAL.—The Overend, Gurney Prosecution goes on slowly, but some astonishing revelations have been made, among others that the actual profits during the time the new company traded were £4,000 instead of £220,000, as stated by the directors; and that at the time of the transfer the liabilities of the old firm were £24,000,000 instead of £9,843,000, as represented. On each adjournment the defendants are released on heavy bail. The *Perseus*, *Basilisk* and *Serpent* are ordered home from China, and several more ships from other stations.

There have been few occurrences of interest during the week. The North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held their monthly meeting on Monday night. It was fairly attended, and several new mem-

bers were admitted. Mr. Simon's paper, attributing to early Chinese writers a considerable acquaintance with facts only recently established in geology, led to an animated discussion. After Mr. Simon's paper Mr. Wylie read an interesting and valuable paper on his recent travels through Szechuen, describing amongst other matters the rapids on the Yangtze below Chungking foo and the troglodytic dwellings of the aboriginal tribes of the Mantze. After a discussion the meeting separated at a late hour. We regret that we must withhold our report till next week.

A proposed series of monthly Lectures under the auspices of the Temperance Society were inaugurated on the 26th ulto. by one by Dr. Jamieson on "Reading," which attracted a considerable audience and was warmly applauded.

The Council of the local branch of the Asiatic Society have issued a circular asking for subscriptions towards the formation of a public library. They propose to purchase the very valuable library of Mr. A. Wylie and to amalgamate it with their own collection. The scheme commends itself as one worthy of support, and the opportunity of obtaining for the use of the public such a valuable collection as that gathered together by Mr. Wylie is not likely to occur again. We reprint the circular in another column.

One of the local papers states that news had arrived through the French Missionaries that a Protestant Missionary, travelling with three Chinese in Yunnan, was murdered on the 14th October last. We are unable to connect the report with any individual.

The Recorder gives further particulars regarding the murder of the Catholic Missionary in Szechuen, mentioned in our last:—

"Two missionaries, it seems, were stationed in the town and held their services in a house between the Chihien's and the Tartar Commander's Yamens. Their teaching had given outrage to a wealthy individual of the gentry class, who, apparently unable to get up a disturbance in the town, or perhaps fearing to raise the people, hired a mob of peasants from the country round; these entered the town, assembled in the street in front of the house where one of the missionaries was performing service, attacked it and forced an entrance. The missionary being at the altar they seized him, deliberately cut off his hands and feet and then beheaded him. His companion, who was fortunately absent at the time, hearing of the event fled in disguise and so escaped. As at Yanchow, the officials entrusted with the good government of the city took no steps to prevent the outrage being carried on actually under their eyes."

The same paper gives the following:—

"A propos of Chinese government and the new theory of settling differences at Peking, we learn from a native source the following account of a disturbance in Canton province. Some months ago the inhabitants of a village called Wooshi, in Heangshan district, erected a new joss house. This building, we imagine, it seems, to their neighbours, who said it disturbed their Feng shui. After several angry communications the latter attacked the building and partially ruined it; this was the signal for a general commotion. Agents were sent over to Hongkong, who bought the largest guns they could find; batteries were erected and a state of war ensued. The Chihien at Kiang Shan seems to have constituted himself stake holder for both parties, and to have received bribes from both, till at last he appears to have exhausted even Chinese long suffering, and both sides united in a complaint against him. We learn he has been deposed and deprived of his button."

We understand that the British Assessor at the Mixed Court now receives an allowance from the Supreme Court in addition to his salary as a Consular officer.

Two foreigners were found suffocated on board a lorcha near the French Police Station. We give a

report of the inquest in another column. It resulted in a verdict of accidental death from suffocation.

The *Evening Express* learns that a subscription list is in circulation to raise a fund sufficient to remove the remains of the late General Burgevine from their present resting place in the Pootung Cemetery, to the Shanghai New Cemetery and to erect a stone over them. One hundred taels has already been promised for this purpose, for which Tls. 170 in all will be required.

We have had no lack of amusement during the week; the Amateurs of the Concordia and English Dramatic Corp having given representations and the Philharmonic Society the first concert of the new season, when they performed Beethoven's Symphony No. 2 with remarkable success for amateurs.

We hear that the *Feslong* has been purchased by the Japanese; but the amount for which she has been sold has not yet transpired. The steamer *Hongque*, which has been lying idle in Nagasaki for some months, has at last also received a good charter, to go north.

We understand that the steamer *Williamette*, belonging to the Chinese Government, and lately employed in the transport of treasure to Nanking has been sold to Anoi, native broker, for the sum of Taels 3,000.

A précis of fines and confiscations published in the last quarterly returns of Trade issued by the Imperial Customs has given rise to considerable discussion, and has been generally felt to be an injustice, firms names being published as having made "false declarations," when in many cases no fraud may have been intended, and the only crime have been a clerical error on the part of a clerk.

The following passengers have arrived at Shanghai since our last: per *Orissa*, from Nagasaki, Messrs. Norton, Haley and Brown; per *Ottawa*, from Yokohama, Lady Parkes, 3 Children and servant, Messrs. P. Walsh, Satow, Rickmeres, Grigor, Dalziel, Noguchi and Higgins; per *Madras*, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. McDouall, Messrs. T. P. Knight, King, F. D. Hitch, Stoddard and W. B. Jamieson; per *China*, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Bielfield, Miss Wallace, Messrs. Cordes and Aldach; per *Ganges*, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Messrs. Robinson, Whittaker, Livingston, Lent and Waller; per *Yuen-tze-wei*, from Tientsin, Messrs. Weichman, Seman, Hill, Sutton, Stephens, Lewis and Hughes; per *Erl King*, from Hongkong, Mrs. Fearon, Messrs. H. S. Geary, A. K. Macdonnell, J. M. Nixon and E. W. Rice.

Departed,—per *Malacca*, for Marseilles, Lady Parkes, 3 Children and servant, Messrs. Walsh, Satow, Togoehi and Tomigo; for Southampton, Captain Maccellar and Mr. Higgins; for Melbourne, Mr. Combe; for Hongkong, Messrs. Dalziel, Wallis, Lord, A. Price and Thompson; per *Ottawa*, for Yokohama, Messrs. H. Goetz, J. S. Blydenburgh and J. H. Subach; per *Madras*, for Hongkong, Mr. Bewick; per *Orissa*, for Nagasaki, Capt. and Mr. Patridge, Messrs. Walter and Vachella.

HANKOW.—We take the following from the letter of a correspondent of the *Shanghai Recorder*.

"The famous Li Hung-chang, the new Vice-roy of the two Hoo, reached here yesterday with his flotilla, consisting of the *Tungche*, flag ship, the *Pluto*, *Confucius*, *Fielung* and *Hyson*, and about five hundred war junks filled with troops and all the innumerable paraphernalia of a Chinese army. It is rumoured that he will make a grand sweep of officials! Quite suggestive of his intentions, in this way that prior to coming up the Yangtze he sent a kong of water to Wuchang-foo, intimating the necessity of washing the Yamén ere he arrived. The Orientals are prone

to metaphorical flights of fancy, but 'he who runs may read this!'"

CHEFOO.—The steamers *Szechuen* and *Yuen-tze-wei* arrived at Shanghai on Thursday afternoon, being the first steamers from the north. They bring with them ten of the men who were concerned in the robbery on board the *Amur* at Chefoo, they having had a preliminary trial before H. B. M.'s Consul, and been committed by him for trial at Shanghai. With the exception of a French company, there are now no diggers at Chefoo; they having nearly all been sent away by their respective Consuls. Four of the men charged with participation in the robbery were brought before the police magistrate yesterday, but were remanded.

TIENTSIN.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

"Up to the present time, we have had no paper all the season, either from London or Shanghai, so you may imagine the dearth of topics for conversation. Some new coal mines have turned up, to the North of Peking—fine coal, but more difficult of access than even that at Chaitang. The Peiho runs within some 40 ft of the mines, but it is not navigable there, and is hardly likely to be made so, for some time to come; although this process only could make it possible for the coal to be brought down in any quantity. It is filling up fast with stones and sand-banks in the upper part of its bed, and nothing, of course, is being done to remove or prevent them. The weather is warm and beautiful; trade dull; Malwa opium selling at a loss on Shanghai rates."

From a correspondent of the *Recorder* we take the following items:—

"The Christmas festivities and likewise the New Year's passed away without very much to mark them beyond a Dinner given by the British Consul on a grand scale to the community, and a splendid entertainment in the club library to the sailors of the British Gun-boat *Havoc*, got up with great taste and given by the Missionary ladies of the different missions. The weather throughout has been boisterous and disagreeable, the dust storms which so frequently visit our little model of a settlement being almost enough to smother one.

"We hear from Peking that the Mahometan rebels are giving a good deal of trouble in some of the districts about 400 miles from the capital; large bodies of troops have been sent out to quell the disturbance. About three weeks ago eleven spies were captured in the city of Peking, all of whom were immediately sentenced to death and their bodies were accordingly chopped up into small pieces. Before their capture they had succeeded in purchasing and despatching no less a number than 5,000 saddles.

"Some of the 'Eunuchs' from the Palace paid us a visit a short time ago; they were very profuse with their dollars, as you may imagine from the fact of their spending 1,500 in one store alone, 500 of which was paid for a Geneva watch. They were very anxious to obtain a large dog, for which they stated Tls. 500 would be paid, but were unsuccessful in finding one.

"A storm from the south cleared the river sufficiently for navigating purposes on the 10th inst., and we were all very much pleased by the appearance of Messrs. Russell & Co's. fine steamer "*Szechuen*," Capt. Spencer, at 6.30 p.m. of the 25th inst., one day earlier than they arrived last year."

HONGKONG.—From the *Hongkong Daily Press* we learn that advices had come to hand from Taiwanfoo, dated the 12th ultimo, stating that all the conditions agreed to by Tseng, the Special Commissioner sent to settle the difficulties, have been completely fulfilled, and that that official has returned to the mainland. The results are entirely satisfactory, and foreigners now meet with ordinary respect, instead of the insults formerly received.

The same paper informs us that news, per H.M. gun-boat *Cockchafer*, had arrived from Swatow to the 26th instant, where all was going on quietly and satisfactorily, the people acting in a perfectly friendly and respectful manner to foreigners.

The arguments on the demurrer in the libel action against the *China Mail*, were brought to a close on the 16th inst., the Chief Justice reserving his decision on the points raised, and remarking that he would require at least a month to read up all the law that had been quoted to him in the matter.

The Chamber of Commerce have remonstrated against the Opium Squeezes and the Viceroy of the Canton

ovinee has directed cruisers to discontinue searching live craft at sea. The new Government yacht *Victoria* has been successfully launched from the Union Dock, Kowloon. A Mr. Sims who attempted to walk 25m. from Pedlar's Wharf to the flagstaff at Victoria Peak, has lost by 2 1/2m.

The Amateurs of H. B. M. S. *Adventure* gave an amusing Dramatic entertainment. The first piece had a special attraction of being an original play written expressly for the company.

The following circular regarding the proposed Orphanage for half-caste children has been issued by the Bishop of Victoria.

"Dear Sir,—It is represented that many Children of European and half-caste parentage are to be found living under very deplorable circumstances in Hongkong, China, and Japan; and it is urged as a duty to consider what can be done in their behalf. One of the objects of the Female Diocesan School in Hongkong is to offer a permanent home for a limited number of Orphans and other Children in necessitous circumstances."

"The education of Chinese Girls in Hongkong on Anglo-Chinese principles having been found desirable, it is proposed to extend the benefits of education given in the Diocesan School to a few Children of both sexes as has been described—reserving one wing for the Boys and the other for the Girls, and to give them, with board and lodging, an education which may fit them for useful service. The Children must be without deformity, and generally healthy and strong in mind and body. As the institution must partake of the character of a public orphanage, it is desired to conduct it generally on the principles of well-known Orphan Asylums in England. If subscriptions in reply to this appeal be such as to justify the attempt, it is proposed to open the Diocesan School for the purpose of an orphanage next Midsummer, and I respectfully beg you to bring this communication before gentlemen who are likely to give their support to so benevolent an object, and shall be greatly obliged by a reply, which will enable us to form an opinion what assistance may be probably expected from your locality. Communications are requested to be addressed to the Rev. Canon Beach, M.A., S. Paul's College, Hongkong."

A most disastrous fire broke out in Singapore on the night of the 16th ultimo, about 11 o'clock, lasting till daybreak on the 17th. The fire originated in the large godowns occupied by Messrs Locke, Hong Ghee & Co., which were totally destroyed. The Office of the *Straits Times* was above these godowns. All the type, printing-presses, printing-aper, and whole plant of the Office were totally consumed. The roof of the adjacent building occupied by the Oriental Bank caught fire last, and, despite every effort to master the fire, the whole block was burnt down to the ground. All the notes and books of the bank were saved. The bullion in the Treasury was not moved as not much harm could be done to it. The *Straits Times* Office was insured for \$10,000; Messrs Locke, Hong Ghee & Co.'s stock for \$74,000; the Bank building for \$30,000, and furniture \$3,500. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

JAPAN.—We take the following summary from the *Aspen Times*.

On the night before (the 12th inst.) a storm swept over Yokohama, which exceeded in violence anything of the sort that has been experienced in the settlement for a long time. The wind, which was from the Southward, had been increasing steadily during the afternoon and evening, until between the hours of 10 and 1 P.M. when it blew a perfect hurricane, which continued with unabated fury till daylight next morning. Several vessels in the harbour dragged their anchors, but we believe without causing any damage, either to themselves or others. On shore, however, the effects of the storm were severely felt, tiles and shingles, bricks and mortar, hurling through the air in all directions. Several houses in the native town were blown down. In the Xth's Barracks a good deal of shingling was blown off the roofs, and many of the unfinished villas on the Bluff suffered considerably. Part of the roofing of the Theatre of the Corps Dramatique was blown completely away and the building sustained other damage; in fact, in theatrical parlance, the storm nearly "brought down the house," altogether. In the morning, the wind shifted round to the Northward and Eastward, and though another blow was expected from that direction, happily we escaped

it. As the wind during the night was off shore, but little sea got up in the harbour, which accounts for the shipping escaping damage. The port is very much crowded, and had there been any sea on, certainly much mischief would have been done.

We have to record with deep regret, as the principal event of the fortnight, the total loss of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Hermann*, which struck on a reef off Kawatzu point, about 75 miles from Yokohama, at 9 P. M. on the 13th inst. She was on her way to Sangar Straits, which divide Yezo from the mainland; the imperial troops have begun to move northwards and the *Hermann* had on board 350 soldiers, together with a crew of eighty men. Of the latter 58 remain alive; of the former, it is impossible to say how many, Captain Newell saying that he cannot estimate the loss of life. But from his account of the wreck it would seem that between 250 and 300 had perished. No enquiry has as yet been held into the circumstances—or, at least, no result of any enquiry has as yet been made public; comment from us would, therefore, be out of place. It is needless to say that a considerable excitement has been created here by the accident and a thorough investigation is universally demanded. The behaviour of the Japanese soldiers, as described by Captain Newell, is worthy of the highest admiration; their calm courage and steady discipline in the face of death entitle them to a place in history beside our own heroes of the *Birkenhead*. There was 'no stampede, no disorder'—says the Captain—from the first they were quiet and cool, retaining wonderfully their presence of mind and calmly awaiting the commands of their leader. After consultation with Captain Newell, this officer ordered them to keep in their cabins, which they did until the water rose, as the ship settled down, and drove them again on deck. Then, when permission was given to those who chose to take the risk, to try to swim on shore, they threw off their clothes, girded round their naked bodies their swords—the living souls of *Samurai*—and boldly made the attempt; in too many cases, unfortunately, unsuccessfully—for the sea ran high, and though life-belts, of which there was most properly great store on board, preserved them from drowning, most were killed or horribly mutilated by being dashed upon the rocks which fringe the coast.

The *Shafesbury* has come down from Hakodate since we last wrote, but has brought us no news of much importance. Enomoto's resources ebbing fast, he has commenced levying contributions upon the country people, which does not add to his popularity in Hakodate. Mr. Butzow late Russian Consul there, has come down en route to Peking, where he is to take the post of *Chargé d'affaires*.

From Osaka and Hiogo our latest dates are to the 18th inst. with nothing of particular moment. Mr. Russell Robertson, who has made himself very popular at Hiogo as Vice-Consul, comes up here to take the place of Dr. Willis, late Vice-Consul for the Yokohama and Yedo district, the latter being temporarily detached from the Consular service to take charge of a Japanese hospital in Yedo.

His Majesty the Mikado arrived in Kioto on February 3rd and was married on the 9th.

We have had here an unusually quiet fortnight. On Sunday last a coloured sailor, boatswain of the *Thales*, was mortally stabbed, in or near the Yoshiwarra, by another seaman, who has not yet been arrested. He died the next morning. The Japanese new year holidays have, of course, nearly stopped business, which can hardly be said to have recommenced. Banks have made holiday and Yedo has been full of visitors. At this period of the year some districts of the city are very beautiful, being full of plum trees, in their spring bravery of silver blossom. We have had an unusually mild winter and the trees have bloomed very early this year.

Among the passengers homeward bound by the present mail is Lady Parkes. Yokohama society loses in this lady one who has for some time admirably sustained the difficult part of its leader and dispensed the hospitality of Her Majesty's Representative with grace and dignity. And Lady Parkes has done more than this—she has ascended Fusiyama. M. Ernest M. Satoru, of the British Legation, also goes home by this opportunity, on leave. At this period, his absence will be seriously felt: his knowledge of the country and its politics, its people and its language, is extensive and accurate. It is not too much to say that no other foreigner now living has seen so much of Japan, or has

so intimate and critical a knowledge of its dialects and literature as Mr. Satow.

The *Japan Gazette* has the following notice of the Governor of Osaka, who has been lately murdered.

From Osaka we hear the sad news of the murder of the Japanese governor. He was a man of enlarged mind, having been in Europe for a long time;—and was appointed to Osaka as one of the most practical men that could be selected. The city would have benefitted greatly by his rule. There is great competition between the city itself, and Kobe which was opened as a port for Osaka. The longheaded governor saw the solid advantages to be derived by encouraging commerce; and has inaugurated public works to an extent that even at home would be considered vast. First he has arranged that the course of the river, the bar of which has proved such a fatal enemy to foreigners, shall be changed, so as to make the city always approachable by water. He has encouraged the building of a dock the estimated cost of which is upwards of two millions of dollars. He has provided for the establishment of an hospital, in which, whilst the sick are attended to, the young aspirants of the faculty may receive proper instruction from able European professors. He has sanctioned a railway between Osaka and Kobe, which will be completed during this year. In fact he has shown himself so thoroughly "up with the times" that we fear it will turn out that he has fallen a victim to his sagacity and zeal for his country's progress.

At Kobe, Ito Shunsuke, the governor, is another of the same stamp. Educated at King's College, London, he is strikingly in advance of any of the officers we have ever had in Yokohama; and if the government of the South, jealous of the immense advantages the old government derived from foreign trade at Yokohama, are desirous of directing it to their own neighbourhood, they could invent no better plan than that they have adopted in giving such men as Goto Shojiro to Osaka, and Ito Shunsuke to Kobe, and leaving us in the hands of such thorough-paced obstructionists as those who now muddle over "foreign affairs" in Yedo and here.

NAGASAKI—seems to have been shaken to its centre by a few "misguided" Chinese having fired off crackers during the new year holidays. Fully four fifths of two numbers of the *Nagasaki Times* are filled with the subject, and we have a letter from our correspondent on the same matter, but it is much too long to print. It seems that the Portuguese Consul granted permission to a certain Chinaman to fire crackers on a certain day, and the *Times* is very strong against his unwarrantable action in, as it alleges, opposing all the other Consuls. It turned out, however, to have been not the Portuguese but the British Consul who opposed his colleagues, all of them except Mr. Flowers having agreed to grant permission to fire crackers on the 18th inst. The British Consul, notwithstanding this, sent a constable and had several Chinese arrested and taken to the Custom House, when they were fined \$10 each. On this the other Consuls went in a body to the Japanese authorities and represented the state of affairs, when the fines were returned to the Chinese. Some Europeans took a fire engine and played the water into three of the Chinese houses, damaging a considerable quantity of goods. The Consuls, we learn, have appealed to their ministers regarding the affair.

ON TRANSLATIONS INTO CHINESE.

The principal topic discussed in the Shanghai papers during the week has been the question as to what language is the best medium in which to teach science to the Chinese. The *Recorder* and *Daily News* both advocate the use of the English language. The former paper says regarding the difficulty of translating scientific terms into Chinese. "Given phonetics without meaning in themselves, words can be introduced from other tongues, and existing words can be combined or modified with any required degree of nicety. But the task is far otherwise when every sound symbol is likewise an idea symbol already appropriated to an invariable use." The writer illustrates his argument by taking the word "oxygen." He says, "How is the translator to express this? Three courses are open to him. He may transliterate it, and call it *O ku hai chen*. We will suppose he takes the simplest characters given under these sounds in Wade's syllabary. The word will then stand 阿古夕真

Of these, the first is usually an exclamation, and so far is almost unobjectionable; the second signifies *old*, the third is the radical corresponding to *evening*, and the fourth signifies *true*. No diacritical marks, such as the character □ placed to the left of each character, or a line drawn down at the right of the group, will make this rendering of the sound intelligible. The meaning of each character enters into the notion conveyed by the group to a Chinese reader. Or secondly, a periphrasis may be used, and oxygen described. But to this plan two objections at once suggest themselves. Technical language is a scientific notation, and an unyield notation is a most effectual bar to progress.

And again it would be very dangerous to define any substance in the description by which it is to be known and recognised. Of this the example before us is the best proof. From the time of Lavoisier, who gave the gas with which his name is associated the name of oxygen or acid-producer, to the time of Davy it was believed that the distinctive properties of acids were due to the oxygen which it was believed they contained. But since Davy's speculations were published the results of experiments have confirmed his views, and it is now allowed by all that by hydrogen and not oxygen is the true acid-producer. Hence the danger of giving a name which defines supposed properties. Or finally a character may be invented in which the constituent radicals shall express the compound idea to be conveyed. Thus, supposing the original opinion as to the nature of oxygen were still unassailed, the gas might be denoted by a complex character made up of the characters signifying sourness or acidity, and production. But this process is only a different form of the last, open to the objection against definition, and also subject to another valid objection, namely the illegality of coining new characters. A book containing such characters would be despised by native literary men, and would meet with acceptance only from those persons who should be from early youth educated by means of such books. But as it is in youth alone that science can be effectually taught, and as that period of life is also the most favourable for the acquirement of languages, there seems to us no good reason for adopting a clumsy method of imparting that knowledge, which might more easily be imparted through the medium of a European language. Our object is not to remodel the language; it is to teach the people. The former would be the work of centuries, the latter might be approached to a very sensible degree in one generation.

The *Daily News* takes the same view and says:—

"But if we allow that scientific terms may be thus transferred from one language to another, and be thus understood by the Chinese, it is nevertheless an immense loss (as in our scientific books most technical terms define themselves); and it makes some of the translations of scientific treatises that are placed in the hands of the Chinese, more like Buddhist prayer books than anything else. We use this comparison advisedly, since the Buddhist manuals of devotion were translations from the Sanscrit; and in these books, all the terms for which a Chinese equivalent was not forthcoming, were represented by Chinese characters having a Sanscrit sound, and were distinguished by diacritical marks showing that they are only used for the sound. Now, no words can express the contumely that is outpoured upon the inventors of this system. It is characterized as an invention of laziness, of ignorance, and of infatuated superstition. A Buddhist prayer book is held up to unsparing ridicule by all scientific men; yet the example of the much reviled Buddhists is followed in the translations of the scientific treatises, which are to open the eyes of the Eastern barbarians to the full light of Western intelligence!"

To these articles Mr. Wylie replies:—

"If the Chinese are to be taught through a more flexible language, there is the slight drawback, that they must first learn that language to an extent sufficient to enable them to appreciate the instruction given in it. It is needless to refer to the number of years necessary for that purpose, a sacrifice beyond the means of any great number of the population, even if their tastes turned in that direction. But I can scarcely think you are in sober earnest in proposing that the people of China should begin to study English as a preliminary to all progress. Perhaps you would select a few for this purpose. Admitted, that a few, after

years of preparatory toil, arrive at a capacity for studying English works, the chance is that the time necessary for this process, will have left a serious blank in their cultivation of native studies, and they will hold a relation to their countrymen very much the same as Europeans. Is the knowledge then, after all to be confined to this select number who make a study of English? (Of course I exclude pidgin English as altogether irrelevant.) That will hardly satisfy modern views of progress, and would be of little service to the nation. Suppose, however, the student has acquired a thorough knowledge of European science, and is at the same time a mature Chinese scholar, how is he to impart this knowledge to his countrymen? The idea of limiting himself to a foreign tongue (however flexible that may be) is verging on the preposterous. But if he must still use the native language, he has only just reached the original starting point, and his years of training are virtually lost to the nation. He is in no better position for introducing the information to the knowledge of his countrymen, than is the European with a tolerable knowledge of the language and the aid of a *competent* native scholar.

"But I deny that the difficulties you speak of have any existence. Your proposition seems almost to refute itself. Is it true that an 'ideographic language' is so unsuitable to the expression of ideas? Take your own example. Suppose the facts of 'magnetism, magnet, electricity, telegraph, &c.,' were altogether unknown to an Englishman, what ideas would these words convey to him in his own flexible language? I cannot see how they could possibly help him to generate a single conception. But I venture to say that the equivalents of these in Chinese would convey some intelligible meaning, and that not far off the mark, to a Chinaman of ordinary intelligence. The terms are more concise, the effort required to pronounce them would be less, and they would be written in half the time.

"The translation of scientific works is as yet but in its infancy, and it is unfair to judge it by the standard of perfection. I only say that the language is peculiarly adapted to the transfer of new ideas; and what has been already done affords ample encouragement to extended effort."

THE TIMES ON THE TEA TRADE.

"THE Tea-market during the last year has been subject to severe fluctuations. It opened under the influence of extended deliveries and of decreasing stocks, so much so that, viewing the statistics of the previous four years, it appeared that consumption had for the time outstripped production. This led to active speculation, raising the price of common classes fully 4d. per lb. from the lowest point. The large advance, however, checked the clearances, and although the old stock was reduced to 64 millions, still, as the reduction was not so great as expected by some, a retrograde movement set in, resulting in a fall as sudden and almost as extended as the previous advance had been, stimulated also by the news of the enormous and hurried shipments of the season 1868-9 and eventuating in losses on the bulk of the import as large or larger than ever experienced.

"But worse even than the market being flooded by arrivals has been the results of inferior quality, to which we have often before had cause to advert. Of the Foo-chow teas, what with the mixture of old leaf and the amount of dust, it may be fairly said that there are scarcely any really fine parcels, though chop after chop has been bought as such; and this remark applies to fancy teas as well as to congon. Of the teas from the north we can speak more favourably; the Oonass have been remarkably fine, the Ning-chow good; but even here the *Mornings* and *Ooprecks*, though fine in make, have been mixed with inferior leaf so as to increase the quantity, and are altogether deficient in richness and flavour.

"As may be anticipated, there has been the utmost difficulty in making sales of anything not possessing point or quality, and the greatest irregularity in prices; the fall on the few early sales of the medium sorts, especially, has been most severe. With respect to the future, it is difficult to form any opinion. Should Government see their way to make any reduction in the duty, there would be speculation for a time; but, irrespective of this, although low prices will probably increase consumption, the importers will remain entirely in the hands of the dealers, and the former

must hold till relieved by current demand, and thus take upon themselves the risk of depreciation and of market.

"If it is to be admitted that the altered relations of trade in China will in future necessitate an overwhelming supply during the early months, the position at home must also be realised—that, with the increasing rapidity of communication and freedom of transit, the necessity of any but a moderate stock is a thing of the past—that large exports from China will inevitably depress prices at home for a time at least, and that, therefore, if the trade hereafter is to be a remunerative one, there must be a radical change in the mode of buying, in the rates paid, and in the quality purchased. The present system holds out a premium to the Chinese to make bad tea, and has been the fertile source of ruinous loss.

"Indian teas continue to show great improvement in manufacture, and we have reason to hope that before long the bulk of the import will be tea of really high class character. They have fluctuated with China teas, and at one time prices had receded considerably even for Pekoes, but the better grades have since recovered, and all high conditioned qualities of the new crop have met a ready sale at full prices.

"The imports of tea into the United Kingdom have been 153,000,000lb., against 124,750,000lb. in 1867. The deliveries for home consumption, 106,250,000 lb., against 111,000,000lb. in 1867; ditto, for exportation, 35,500,000lb., against 32,000,000lb. in 1867; the stock remaining on the 31st of December was 88,500,000lb., against 77,250,000lb. in 1867."

MILDEW IN COTTON GOODS.

(*Hongkong Daily Press.*)

An article of considerable interest to mercantile readers appears in the *Overland Trade Report* of this day, upon the subject of mildew in cotton goods. After reviewing the causes of *spot* and *mildew*, and pointing out that over sized or badly sized cloths are more particularly susceptible to damp than cloths honestly made, as, though the mildew may have its immediate origin in damp, the amount of moisture that is insufficient to hurt an honestly made cloth, will be sufficient to rot one that is dishonestly made; and alluding to the confirmation of Baron Bramwell's decision in the case of *Mody v. Grogson*, as mentioned in these columns yesterday, the article concludes as follows:—

The mere fact that improper sizing is sufficient to increase the risk of mildew, coupled with the fact that the manufacturers have long been aware that by using such compositions this risk is incurred, is no doubt sufficient, in the view of the decision in *Mody v. Grogson* to substantiate a claim against those who make what it is not too much to designate fraudulently finished goods. The only point upon which an adverse decision could be evaded by a manufacturer, who had been proved to have introduced deleterious finishing into his goods, would be that upon which the above case was appealed, namely, that being sold by sample the seller gave no implied warranty. But this point is fortunately now set at rest by the decision of the Exchequer Chamber, which establishes the principle that there is an implied warranty as to such matters, as cannot be judged of by sample, as there would be if bulk were inspected, and the defect could not be thereby ascertained.

Thus fortunately, the buyer of Shirtings and other piece goods is definitely placed in possession of the means of legal redress; and the writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, who states that "to remedy the evil, there is wanting the enforcement of a stringent law, whereby the whole loss occasioned by mildew should be enforced against the manufacturer," and whose letter appeared shortly before the above decision in the Exchequer Chamber was arrived at, has doubtless, before now, become aware that it will not be necessary, as he suggested, for any special legislative enactment to be passed, in order to attain this end. The loss in weight of something like three quarters of a pound to a piece after washing, would beyond question be evidence of fraudulent manufacture; and on the basis of Baron Bramwell's decision, render the maker liable for the damage sustained.

Such is the actual bearing of this question, and it is to be hoped that the publicity thus given to the matter will assist in doing away with an evil which, if unchecked, must tend most seriously to damage

the interests of all connected with the trade in British Manufactured Goods. Nobody is more interested in the evil being put an end to than the Manufacturers themselves; as a want of confidence in the durability of foreign goods must necessarily diminish both their consumption and their value; and far more will be thus lost than can possibly be gained by fraudulent practices. It might be hoped that this obvious consideration would be sufficient to deter manufacturers from resorting to such *ruses*; but experience unfortunately proves that this is not the case. The merchants, however, have the remedy in their own hands. Let them unhesitatingly sue such manufacturers as resort to fraudulent practices, and let them cease to purchase goods from any house against whom a charge of false finishing has once been established.

MILDEW IN COTTON GOODS.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The decision given by Baron Bramwell in the case of *Mody v. Gregson*, which was heard in the Court of Exchequer on 9th Dec., 1867, but was appealed from on a point of law, was confirmed on the 3rd Dec. 1868. The Appeal to the Exchequer Chamber is reported in the *Weekly Notes* of Dec. 12th. The facts were as follows:

The plaintiffs sued the defendants for breach of an alleged warranty, on the sale by sample of certain grey shirtings, to be supplied to the plaintiffs by the defendants, who were the manufacturers both of the sample and of the shirtings to be supplied. The contract was for 2500 pieces of grey shirtings, according to the sample, "each piece to be of 7lbs. weight;" but no other express warranty was given. Deliveries were made according to sample, and the goods were accepted and shipped to Calcutta; but it was afterwards discovered that the stipulated weight of the goods had been obtained by mixing with the fabric 15 per cent of China clay, which rendered the goods unmerchable.

The introduction of China clay into the goods could not be discovered by examination of the sample in the ordinary way.

On this evidence the counsel for the defendants claimed a verdict, on the ground that, the sale being by sample, any implied warranty was excluded; but the learned baron ruled that there was an implied warranty as to such matters as could not be judged of by sample as there would be if bulk were inspected, and the defect could not be thereby ascertained; and, under this direction, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

To this ruling a Bill of Exceptions had been taken. The Court, consisting of Judges Willes, Blackburn, Keating, Montague Smith, and Lush, upheld Baron Bramwell's ruling.

AN OBJECTIONABLE CHINESE PRACTICE.

(From the *Shipping Gazette*.)

There is a practice prevalent at Hongkong, and we believe elsewhere at the Chinese ports, which appears to bear hardly upon the shipowner, and certainly seems to call for prompt attention, with a view to its abolition. We refer to the usage which compels a ship which has commenced to load at a fixed rate of freight, and has even taken the best part of her cargo on board, to reduce the freight on the entire cargo in the event of a falling market and a reduced rate of freight ruling at the port of shipment. The North Shields and Tyne-mouth Chamber of Commerce have taken up this question, and it may be hoped that some mode will be discovered of dealing with it, though it seems to us at first sight to present no greater difficulty than that which attends the pursuit of the remedy for any other breach of contract. If a charter party is entered into at Hongkong or Shanghai between two British subjects, it is as binding as to its terms as if it was entered into in London. We can understand that a contract, whether written or parole, may be varied to any extent at the will of the parties; but if one party insists upon varying the contract when he finds it does not suit him, it is no contract at all. Charterparties, like all other contracts, are entered into in view of a certain state of facts. They are governed by the rates of freight ruling at the time, and the state of the markets, so far as it is or can be ascertained. But, once entered into, such contracts, where they are not illegal or impossible of

performance, are binding, and we know of no reason why they should not be enforced. We can hardly suppose that the practice we have referred to as prevailing at Hongkong and Shanghai can be regarded as a usage in the legal sense of that term. The principle on which evidence of usage is applied, as explained by the authorities, is, "that the parties have not set down on paper the whole of their contract in all its terms, but those only which were necessary to be determined in the particular case by specific agreement, and which, of course, might vary infinitely; leaving to implication, and tacit understanding, all those general and unvarying incidents which a uniform usage would annex, and according to which they must in reason be understood to contract, unless they expressly exclude them." As we understand the complaint of the practice pursued at Shanghai, it is that, after the freight has been agreed upon and the ship has commenced to load, but before the charter has been formally entered into, the charterer, if the markets happen to fall, his profits on the venture are prospectively diminished, and freight fall in consequence, repudiates his former arrangement, and insists on reducing the freight on the entire cargo so as to square with the decline in the markets. This is not good faith, and it will not serve the commercial reputation of those who resort to such practices. It is easier, however, to stigmatise such conduct as it deserves than to discover and apply an adequate remedy. If a contract has been entered into, though it may be explained by usage, it cannot be altered. If in such an instrument a certain rate of freight be agreed upon, no subsequent fluctuations in the produce market or the freight market could be held a sufficient ground for varying the contract, as regards the hire of the ship; and we should imagine that the Courts of Hongkong would afford facilities for dealing with such cases without incurring the cost and delay of a reference to the Courts in this country. The difficulty in dealing with them is, probably, that the shipmasters commence to load on a mere understanding as to the rate of freight, and the ship may be far advanced in loading, or loaded altogether, before the understanding is repudiated, and the shipmaster is then placed in the dilemma of having to unship the cargo or to accept the reduced rate of freight. If he adopts the former alternative, he is involved in expense and delay, for which he may find it difficult to obtain demurrage—if he submits to the latter, he victimises, perhaps unavoidably, his employers. The best course to adopt, under the circumstances, would be, where it can be done, to charter ships in England to load home in China. The parties to the contract are, in that case, all at home, and for any failure or breach, satisfaction can be obtained in the ordinary manner. As the practice complained of is beyond question, it would be well, at all events, that shipmasters going to Shanghai and Hongkong should be instructed never to commence loading until they have their charters completed. The loose manner in which the chartering business of the Chinese Ports has been done has, no doubt, afforded the opportunity for the introduction of abuses which appear to have become established. The attention which the North Shields Chamber have directed to these abuses will, it may be hoped, induce other commercial bodies interested in the trade with the Chinese Ports to take the matter up, and consider the best method of dealing with an evil which, if we are rightly informed, has already assumed very formidable dimensions.

INVENTION OF GUNPOWDER.

(*Athenæum*.)

Royal Military Academy, Dec. 17, 1868.

In the *Athenæum* of the 28th ult., Mr. Henry Kingsley asks my "opinion as to the date of the invention of gunpowder in China." As I have no knowledge of Oriental languages, and no sources of information other than those open to the public, my opinion is only formed from European writings of which I have collated such as I could find bearing on the subject; and I incline to the belief that "gunpowder," in its true sense, was not invented in China at all. The question appears to have been needlessly complicated through the frequent misapprehension of what is meant by the term "gunpowder." Allowing the utmost latitude of definition, I think we have no right to call by that name any substance, unless it was used to propel by its explosive force projectiles of some kind from guns of some kind. If that proposition is admitted, we get rid

of "the composition which lighted up arrows and increased their range," that the Jesuit missionaries of Pekin tell us was presented to the founder of the Song dynasty in the year 969, for it was not used to propel. And I think that if we pass over those numerous assertions unsupported by vouchers, made by Gonzales de Mendoza, Kircher, Maffei, and other writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries on Chinese history, we are reduced to one or two authorities on the subject, which alone it appears necessary to examine.

Of these certainly the most important is Pere Gaubil. He says that when Ogdai-Khan besieged Lo-yang, the Chinese defenders made use of *pao* to hurl stones against him, and the structures of wood, straw and horse-dung with which the breaches made by Mongolian assaults were repaired, were set on fire by the *ho-pao* or fire-tubes of the besiegers, the original breaches having been produced by the use of a number of these tubes, each made of laths of bamboo; and it is said that the noise of the explosion of the substance used in these tubes was heard 100 *ley*, or thirty miles. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* thinks this description "leaves no doubt of these bamboo staves, hooped together, being the first attempt in China at the use of cannon." I confess I am more sceptical, and do not see in this the use of gunpowder as a propelling agent. To begin with, the story smacks too much of the marvellous. If the explosion of the substance in the bamboo tubes was heard one mile, much more thirty, it must infallibly have burst the tube; and I think one experiment of that nature would have been enough even for the Tartar followers of the brave son of Gengis-Khan. Then we have the remarkable statement that the walls were set on fire by the use of the tubes of bamboo; and this can only have been done by the projectiles being fiery, so that I think we shall be much nearer the mark if we suppose that the bamboo tubes contained an explosive substance, and were thrown by machines of some kind against the works. This would correspond with what we find in Europe from the earliest times. Thucydides, Vegetius, Æneas the tactician, all mention the use of incendiary projectiles; and it seems to me highly probable that in China, a country where saltpetre abounds as a natural product, it would have been introduced into these compositions at an early period. The fact that *pao* now signifies *guns* goes, I think, for nothing; because exactly as we English took the word *gonnes*, which had existed long before gunpowder came among us, and by degrees—only by degrees—applied it exclusively to cannon, so that word *pao* probably signified other warlike machines, and was applied later to guns.

One may feel almost certain that fire would be used in warlike operations where wooden defences had to be destroyed, and that saltpetre would in that country be a part of the mixture employed; but that the Chinese found out how to combine it with sulphur and charcoal so as to make gunpowder, seems to me very improbable. If once such a great power as gunpowder had been introduced, it would never have been lost sight of among such a people. Yet, as Mr. Kingsley says, Marco Polo is silent on the subject; and is it likely that this narrator of battles and sieges would have passed over unnoticed this wonderful gunpowder, as yet unknown in Europe, had it existed in the land of his travels? Can any negative evidence be stronger? And there is positive evidence as well. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Chinese gladly accepted three pieces of cannon, with the men to work them, from the Portuguese of Macao (the story may be read in Du Halde's History); and, later, they learned how to cast cannon from the Jesuits, Adam Sebel and Verbiest. Père Mailla's 'Annals of the Empire,' translated from the Chinese, give no accounts of the early use of gunpowder; and when the evidence is weighed on both sides, the balance appears to me to be strongly in favour of Gibbon's opinion, that gunpowder was introduced by the Portuguese.

Probably few of our readers have ever seen a curious pamphlet, by Col. Omodei, of the Piedmontese Artillery, published at Turin, in 1834, on the origin of gunpowder; it is very interesting, and he arrives at the conclusion that "Nè i Cinesi nè alcun altro popolo dell' Asia furono inventori della polvere e dell' artiglieria a fuoco." His opinions seem well digested, and I know he went to original authorities; for Sir Frederic Madden told me, when first I began to work at the British Museum MSS., that he and the present Emperor of the French had worked the ground before me. Of all es-

says on this subject, there is none (not excepting those of Lacabane and Reinaud and Faub) equal to that of the Emperor, and he thinks that the Chinese discovered the rocket in the tenth century, but that we do not know when they first found out saltpetre, which the Romans of antiquity had not distinguished from other salts; that probably considerable time elapsed between the date of their finding out its properties and the epoch when they learned to mix intimately saltpetre with sulphur and charcoal; and that, this second step gained, more labour and more time were necessary to ram this composition into a tube, and to produce movement by its combustion. His further deductions are very interesting; but they would lead me away from China into Egypt and Arabia, and I have already to apologize for taking up so much space.

HENRY BRACKENBURY,
Captain R. A.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE AMOOR.

A recent number of *Harper's Magazine* furnishes some interesting information regarding the present condition of the Russians on the Amoor. The settlement of the Amoor was effected in much the same manner as Mahomed Toghluk madly attempted to transfer the population of Delhi to Dowlatabad in the Deccan, but with a more successful issue. Whole colonies of Cossacks, men, women, children and household gods were moved from their homes and settled at distances varying from 100 to 500 miles. The settlements are placed from ten to thirty miles apart, with a view to affording convenient coaling depots for steamers rather than to the suitability of the soil or locality for settlers. The houses are arranged with military precision. Some of the villages have been accidentally settled in fine agricultural districts and magnificent grain crops are raised. So successful have the settlers proved in growing grain, that Government consider that the local supply will equal the demand for naval and military purposes. In 1866 there were twenty-two steamboats in actual service, and two or three new ones nearly ready. Eighteen boats belonged to Government, and the rest to private parties, either Russian or foreign merchants. Only one of the number now running was built in Siberia; the rest were made in America, England, or Germany, and sent to the Amoor to be put together. At present the settlements include a population of about forty thousand, of which one-eighth is at Nicolayevsk, the oldest and most important town. The valuable forests of cork, mahogany, birch, pine, spruce and elm, with masses of vines and thick underwood, seem to possess greater attractions for the hunter than the woodsman, but it is highly improbable that the Russian Government will long overlook such a source of wealth. A species of tiger, classed by naturalists with our Bengal animal, is often met with even as far north as 35° north latitude. Deer and other four-footed game are also found in great abundance.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI, Friday Evening, March 5th, 1869.

IMPORTS.—The market assumed a quieter tone after the date of our last issue, but on receipt of the advices to hand by the Mail yesterday, reporting a further advance in prices at Manchester buyers again came forward and numerous sales have been made at improved rates. Grey Shirtings are firm at Tls. 1.9.5 a 1.9.7 for 7lbs., Tls. 2.1.8 a Tls. 2.2.5 for 8½lbs. T-Cloths, Drills and White Shirtings are in request at an advance of about 5 candareens on our last quotations. Fancy Cottons are also attracting more attention, but Wool-lens continue dull of sale.

TEA.—Black: Only one Sale is reported for the week, namely 176 chests at Tls. 20. Stock still about 3,800 chests.

Green Teas—have been in fair enquiry; 8,400 ¼ chests having changed hands since our last issue. Prices have been very irregular, but generally from 1 or 2 taels lower in common to medium, and 1 tael in fine kinds. Settlements are 6,700 ¼ chests Fychow and Moyune, and 1,700 ¼ chests Shanghai Packed. Stock 40,000 ¼ chests.